H. H. WORTHINGTON Editor.]

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#### THE DEMOCRAT

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Letters to the Eliter or Publisher on business

## POTTBY.

#### OLD WISTER IS COMING.

BY HUSH MOORE O ! Winter is coming a min -alsold How lee and call is lat He cares not a pon for a sonvering back, He whistles his chills with a wonderful knack: For he comes from a cold country!

A witty old fellow this winter is: A mighty old fellow for give ! He english its lokes on the pretty sweet Miss The weinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss. And freezes the dew of their has-for this Is the way with fellows as he!

Old Winter's a trolleksome blade, I wot-He is wild in his humor, and free! whatle along for the want of his tho't." And set all the warmen of our fine at moight, ruffle the faces ny pretty girls nongoti For a fro icksome fellow as he!

"Old Winter is blowing his gusts along And merrily shaking the tree From morning till mg a he will sang his song: ew mounting and soirt-new nowling and longhis coice is load, for his langs are strong: A merry old fellow is ne!

Old Winter is a wicked old chap, I ween, As wicked as ever you'll see He withers the flowers, so lies and greenthe trippingly walks, in maidenly sheen!

A wicked old follow is he!

O'l Winter's a tough old fellow for blows, As tough as ever you'll see ! H. will top up our trotters, and rend our clothes-And staffen our limbs, from our fineers to toes,

He much that the cries of his friends or his foes? A tough old fellow is he! A comming old fellow is Winter, they say, A canning old fellow is he! He peeps in the crevices day by day,

how we passeour time akay. . And marke all our doings, from grave-to gay I'm afraid be is peeping at me.

### WASHINGTON AND MADISON.

We are happy in being able to lay before our realists, so apportunely, the following documents. in appropriate of their appearance among the many very i aportant and interesting historical papers never before published, with which Mr. Spark's most valuable work abounds. These papers show the extent of the agency of Mr. Madison, in the production of the Farewell Address, which was written four years after the date of the deaf here gives, at which time it is known the relations betwent Gen. Washington and Mr. Madison were materially changed .- Boston Patriot.

WASHINGTON'S PAREWELL ADDRESS. To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser:

Sia-In several of the public journals, re marks have been made respecting the agency of Mr. Madison in preparing Washington's Fareor U Address, which have a tendency to pro duce an erroneous impression. It has been said that this Address was originally drawn up by Mr. Madison, and that his draft, "with very slight herations," was ultimately published.

As the papers relating to this subject w'll be contained in one of the volumes of "Washington's Watings," there seems no impropriety in anticipating their appearance in that publication, so far, at least, as to correct the mistake implied in the above statement. For that purpose, Gen. Washington's letter, and Mr, Madison's draft, are herewith communicated.

It will be perceived, that the letter was written towards the end of the first Presidential term. before Washington had made up his mind to be a can lidate for another election, and also, that he had held a previous conversation with Mr. Madi-Bon on the subject.

### Letter to Mr. Mudison

"MOUNT VERNON, May 20, 1792. "My Dear Sir-As there is a possibility if not probability, that I shall not see you on your reuch home; or, if I should see you, it may be on he road, and under circumstances, which may revent my speaking to you on the subject we est conversed upon, I take the liberty of comtring to paper the following thoughts and re-

"I have not been unmindful of the sentiments expressed by you in the conversations just alluded to. On the contrary, I have again and again revolved them with thoughtful anxiety, but without being able to dispose my mind to a longer coneation in the office I now have the bonor to fold. I therefore still look forward with my fondest and most ardent wishes, to spend he renamder of my days, which I cannot expect to be ong, in case and tranquility.

"Nothing but a conviction that my dealming he chair of government, if it should be the deare of the people to continue me in it, would inrolve the country in serious disputes respecting the Chief Magistrate, and the disagreeable conequences which might result therefrom in the ating and divided opinions, which seem to precall at present, could, in anywise, induce me to relinquish the determination I have formed; and of this I do not see how any evidence can be ob- involuntary, and an experience of the candor which tained previous to the election. My vanity, t will interpret them. im sure, is not of that east as to allow me to view the subject in this light.

meeting, namely, to think of the proper time and the best mode of announcing the intention, and that you would prepare the letter. In revolving this subject myself, my judgment has always been embarrassed. On the one hand, a previous declaration to retire, not only carries with it the appearance of vanity and self-enportance, but it may be construed into a manœuvre to be invited

to remain; and on the other hand, to say nothing, implies consent, or at any rate, would leave the natter in doubt; and to decline afterwards, might be deemed as bad and oncandid.

"I would fain earry my request to you further Jihan is a sked above, although I am sensible that sertions, will be published until forbid and char your compliance with it must add to your trouble. But as the recess may afford you lessure, and I flatter myself you have dispositions to oblige me, I will, without apology, desire, if the measure in ditself should strike you as proper, or likely to produce public good or private honor, that you would in payment. The Edward guarantee the safturn your thoughts to a Valedictory Address from me to the public, expressing in plain and modest terms, that, having been honored with the Presiconnected with the office, must be post paid, o dential chair, and to the best of any abilities contributed to the organization and administration of the government; that, having arrived at a period of ife, when the private walks of it in the shades of retirement become necessary, and will be most pleasing to me; and the spirit of the Covernment may render a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with their ideas of liberty and

dery, and I take my leave of them as a public an; and, in bidding them adicu, retaining to her concern than such as will arise from ferven wishes for the prosperity of my country, I take the liberty at my departure from civil, as I tormer did of my military exit, to invoke a continuation of the blessings of Providence upon it, and upon all those who are the supporters of its interestand the promoters of harmony, order and good government.

"That to impress these things, it might among other topics be observed, that we are all children of the same country, a country great and rich in itself, capable and promising to be as prosperous and happy as any which the annals of history have ever brought to our view; that our interest, however diversified in local or smaller matters, is the same to all the great and essential concerns of the nation; that the extent of our country, the diversity of our climate and soil, and the various productions of the States consequent to both, are such as to make one part got only convenient, but perhaps indispensably necessary to the other part, and may render the whole at no distant period, with the seeds of amendment engrafted in the constitution, may, by wisdom, good dispositions. and mutual allowance, aided by experience, bring it as near to perfection as any human institution ever approximated, and therefore, the only strife amongst us ought to be, who should be the foremost one of the most independent (nations) of be world; that the established government, being he work of our own hands, is facilitating and finally accomplishing great and desirable objects, by giving every possible support and cement to the Union; that however necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over the public servants and are urnating to honest feelings, and eftentimes tre productive of more evil than good.

"To enumerate the various objects which might e introduced into such an address, would require thoughts, and to mention them to you would be mnecessary, as your own judgment will comprehend all that will be proper. Whether to touch specifically any of the exceptionable parts of the onstitution, may be doubted. All that I shall idd, therefore, at present, is, to beg the favor of you to consider,-First, the propriety of such an address; Secondly, if approved, the several maters which ought to be contained in it; Thirdly, the time it should appear; that is, whether at the declaration of my intention to withdraw from the service of the public, or to let it be the closing act of my administration, which will end with the next session of Congress; the probability being that the body will continue sitting until March, when the House of Representatives will also dis-

"Though I do not wish to hurry yen, (the case not pressing) in the execution of either of the publications before mentioned, yet I should be glad to hear from you generally on both and to receive them in time, if you should not come to Philadelplus before the session commences, in the form they are finally to take. I beg leave to draw your attention also to such things as you shall conceive fit subjects for communication on that occasion, and noting them as they occur; that you would be so good as to furnish me with them in time to be prepared, and engrafted with others for the opening of the session.

olve.

"With very sincere and affectionate regard, I am ever yours,

# GEORGE WASHINGTON."

At the time of receiving this letter, Mr. Madison was at his residence in Virginia. In compliance with the request contained in it, he drew up the following paper, carried it with him when he returned to Congress, and gave it into the hands of the President.

MR. MADISON'S DRAFT.

"The period which will close the appointment with which my fellow citizens have honored me, being not very distant, and the time actually arrived at which their thoughts must be designating the citizen who is to administer the Executive Government of the United States during the ensuing term, it may be requisite, to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should apprise such of my fellowcitizens as may retain their partiality towards me, that I am not to be numbered among those out of whom a choice is to be made.

dictates this infimation, has not been taken without the strictest regard to the relation which, as a dutiful citizen, I bear to my country; and that in with drawing that tender of my service, which silence it my situation might imply, I am not infloenced by the smallest deficiency of zeal for its past kindness, but by the fullest persuasion that such a step is compatible with both.

"The impressions under which I entered on the present arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In discharge of this trust, I can only say that I contributed towards the organization and administration of the Government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. For any errors which may have flowed from this source. I feel all the regret which an anxiety for the public good can excite; not without the double consolation, however, arising from a consciousness of their being

give value to my inferior qualifications for the trust, "Under these impressions, then, parmit me to this light was the undertaking viewed when I vencaterate the request I made to you at our last tured upon it. Being moreover still farther advanc- body."

ed in the decline of life, I am every day more sensible, that the increasing weig'd of years renders the private walks of it, in the shade of retirement, as

cessary as they will be acceptable to me. "May I be allowed to add, that it will be among the highest as well as purest enjoyments that can sweeten the remnant of my days, to partake in private station in the midst of my fellow-citizens, of that benign influence of good laws under a free government which has been the ultimate object of all or wishes, and in which I confide as the happy refurther to add, as a consideration far more important, that an early example of rotation in an office of so bigh and delicate a nature, may equally accor with the republican spirit of our Constitution, and the ideas of liberty and safety entertained by the

people.

Hi' a farewell address is to be added at the expirration of the term, the following paragraph may

"Under these circumstances, a return to my pr vate station, according to the purpose with which I quitted it, is the part which duty is well as inclination assigns me. In executing it, I shall carry with me every recollection which gratuade to my belowcitizens can awaken, and a sensability to the permanent happaness of my country, which will render it the object of my unceasing vows and most fervant

Should no further address be intended, the proreding clause may be omitted, and the present ad-lives proceed as follows:

"In contemplating the moment at which the certain is to drop forever on the public scene of my life, my sensations anticipate, and do not perant me to suspend, the deep acknowledgments repured by that debt of gratifule which I owe to le leved country, for the many honors it has inferred upon me, for the distinguished confience it has repused in me, and for the opportunies I have thus ent yed of testifying my inviolale attachment by the most steadiast services tack my faculties could reader.

"All the returns I have now to make will be in those yows, which I shall carry with me to my retirement and to my grave, that Heaven may ontinue to favor the people of the United States with the choicest tokens of its beneficience; that their union and brothe ly affection may be perpetpal; that the free constitution, which is the work of their own hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and with virtue; and that this character may be ensured to it by that waters fulness over jublic servants and public measures which on one hand will be necessary to prevent or correct a degeneracy-and that forbearance on he other, from unfounded or indiscriminate jealousies which would deprive the public of the best services, by depriving a conscious integrity of one the poblest incitements to perform them; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of Amexica, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation, and by so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire them the glorious satisfaction of rec monending it to the affeccon, the praise, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

"And may we not dwell with well grounded hopes on this flattering prospect, when we reflect on the many ties by which the people of America public measures, yet there ought to be limits to it, are bound together, and the many proofs they have for suspicions unfounded, and jealousies too lively, given of an eulightened judgment and a magnan-

"We may all be considered as the children of of one common country. We have all been embarked in one common cause. We have all lad our share in common sufferings, and common successes. The portion of the Larth allotted for the thantre of our fortunes, failils our most sanguine desires. All its essential interests are the same, whilst the diversities arising from climate, from soil, and from other local and lesser peculiarities. will naturally form a mutual relation of the parts, that may give to the whole a more entire independence, than has perhaps fallen to the lot of any other nation.

"To conform these motives to an affectionate and permanent union, and to secure the great objects of it, we have established a common government, which being free in its principles, being founded in our own choice, being intended as the guardian of our common rights, and the patron of our common interests, and wisely containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, as experience may point out its errors, seems to prom ise every thing that can be expected from such an institution; and if supported by wise counsels, by virtuous conduct, and by mutual and friendly at lowances, must ap roach as near to profection as any human work can aspire, and nearer than any which the annals of mankind have recorded.

"With these wishes and hopes I shall make my exit from civil life; and I have taken the same liberty of expressing them, which I formerly used in offering the sentenents which were suggested by my exit from military life.

"If in either instance, I have presumed more than I ought, on the indulgence of my fellow-citizens, they will be too generaus to ascribe it to any other cause, than the extrema solicitude which I am bound to feel and which I can never cease to feel, for their liberry, their prosperity, and their inppiness.

Such is Mr Madison's draft, which was eviently consulted in preparing the final Farewell Address, but on a comparison of the two, it will se found that there is but little resemblance be tween them. In a conversation on the subject Mr Madison said to me, that he aimed chiefly to express the ideas contained in Washington's letter, with such additions only as where required to complete the form of an address. He spoke in high praise of the letter, as touching on the most essential topics in a condensed and pointed manner. The draft met Washington's entire approbation at the time. And indeed there was no man, whom he consulted for many years, mor-"I beg them to be assured that the resolution which | freely than Mr Madison, or in whose talents, judg ment, and fidelity, he had a stronger confidence which is abundant'y proved by the written correspondence that passed between them.

### JARED SPARKS.

Socrates, after passing great part of his life in teaching mankind his anniable system of morality. perceived that the exercise of the sentimental faculty was but a secondary object among them; and frequently, in his lectures, reflected with some acrupony, on their preference of shadow to substance. On one of these occasions, a hearer interrupied Socrates, and said, "Socrates! mankind call you virtuous, and say you were born such: be it so, but why thus externally deformed!" The philosopher replied, "My body and limbs are not indeed of the best form; I see and acknowledge my natural infirmities; and at the same time would have you to know, that nature, when handing me into existence, was too busily employed From the Richmond Enquirer.

TEXAS. We lay the following article before our readers -for its interest, not only from the facts it produces, but the speculations it suggests. Why should we not extend our boundaries to the limits to which Mr. Jefferson supposed they had gone, when he acquired Louisiana ! The objection which some of the Northern families have urged, and which was taken by the Opposition in the ward of our cares and labors! May I be aboved House of Commons, will clearly not hold waterbecause its annexation to the Umted States, will not multiply the number of slaves in North America-it will only empty some of those who are already in the United States, into this new Territory-whereas, if Texas be independent, she will have full power to act for herself, and will import end." further slaves from Cuba or Africa.

The acquisition of Texas, is probably a feather o be reserved for General Jackson's Cap. The New Orleans Standard usked, on the 18th of October, whether "it would not be well for the United States, for Texas and Mexico, that the first should act as arbiter between the other two. by purchasing Texis, and securing her independence! The Mexican Government is not only willing but anxious that this should be done; and the same feering seems to be common in Texas. It would be a noble termination of Gen, Jackson's Presidential career, to effect the independence of Texas, and satisfy Mexico. If the negociations for the purchase were made as stated before the struggles of Texas for indepe deace, with equal propriety and greater effect may they new be ful-We know not upon what grounds the Standard states it to be the technic both of Mexico and Texas; but if the article of the New York Sunday News be correct, the recognition of the independence and the annexation of Texas, may be near at hand.

From the Boston Centinel & Gazette. IMPORTANT! We copy the following article in relation to Texas from the last New York Sun day Moraing News. The information it contains is of the first importance to the whole country, and we are not aware that it has before been given

to the public. "Texas. We stated, in a recent paragraph, that the age at despaiched by the President of the United States to Texas, with instructions to procure information in respect to the political and midary condition of that country, had returned and made a report conforming, out and out, with the well known wishes and views of the President on the subject. We now add, that we have received additional information on the subject, and are enabled to assure the public that the report is of the most favorable character, exhibiting Texaas capable of discharging the duties and fulfillng the obligations of an independent power.

"In the meantime Texas has elected a Presi dent and a new Congress with great onanimity and order; and the question being submitted to the people at the polls, whether they wished an annexation to the United States of North Ameriea, it was decided almost unanimously in the affirmative.

"It is now, therefore, almost certain that a great effort will be made at the ensuing session of Congress, to promure the acknowledgment of the indetablish with a diplomatic and commercial relations, and to settle the preliminaries for its admission into the Federal Umon. The state of parties in this country will greatly facilitate this measure. The Van Buren party, as has been proved, will not venture, by placing itself in opposition to the friends; and the Southern Anti-Van Buren party will be forward and curnest in promoting a policy which will so much strengthen the interests of the Southern slave holding States. The mercaphic and manufacturing interests of the North will also be decidedly favorable to the annexation, for the reason that it will give additional and profitable employment for their capital and industry. Notinng grows at the South, under the present system, that does not grow for the benefit of the Northern merchants, manufacturers and navigators. Texas, with its fertile fields, and the apritode for any but merely agricultural pursuits, will be to them better than a more of gold. Her slaves are to toil not for their masters, nor for themselves, but for the Northern capitalists. If any one doubts this, let him look both at the anteand past revolutionary history of the Southern States. Let him, for instance, take the tide water country of Virginia, for a century previous to the revolution, productive of tobacco, then the richest export from the colomes to the mother country. Where can you find the results of her fertility and her labor, during that long period of time? Not in any public or private improvements. or in any permanent or targible capital within her own hauts; but in the bloated wealth, and manificence, and luxury, and improvements of the mercantile and manufacturing cities of England and Scotland, by which her trade was monopolized. The trade was, by the revolution, transferred to the Northern and Eastern States, and with the same results. The same will be the history of Texas, whatever nation may enjoy her trade, With her it will be only a choice between England and the United States, in granting the advantages

with and affinity for her. . The people of the Southern slave States have also a strong motive for an alimnee with Texas, ndependent of any political considerations, Texas s the greatest cotton region in the world. It is not only more fertile of cotton than the Southern States, but it produces a better article. There is land enough to Texas to enable a to supply the world with the great staple, to the exclusion of he Soutsern states from the market, but the labor is wanting. None but slave labor is used in the culture of cotton. Now, if Texas becomes independent, she may supply herself with slaves from Cuba, and speeddy enter into competition with our States in the production of cotton, at once depreciating the value of our slaves, our cotton lamis, and our cotton. The South would never, therefore, assent to the recognition of Texian independence, but with the understanding that the country shall be annexed to the United States, and made subject to our laws in respect to the importation of slaves. The price of cotton will then be maintained, and the value of slave labor enhanced; because the number of slaves can only be increased by the means of their natural increase, on whatever side of the Sabine they may ultimately be concentrated.

of her trade, and she very naturally prefers to

give it to the nation which has the more sympathy

"There can be little doubt, therefore, interested as all parties and sections are in the measure,

the Federal Turon.

Mr. Genestize's leaving the United States will tot probably interrupt any negotiation that may of belong upon a tace, from bazarding their means the place, or disturb the peace of the two score- upon the turn of a card, or the throw of a dae. his putting note, which declares, in consequence, upon the result of an election. They would turn of Gen, Game's movement upon Nac galaches. that wonder eircomstances so painful, the under- and consider it derogatory to be seen in company signed would fall short of his dury, if, as the rep-resentative of Mexico, he did not avail himself of such establishments. They are anxious for the the only means left to him to express at least how suppression of the roulette table and the tape much he has been hurt by the wrongs done to his country on the part of the United States; and be therefore declares on his own re possibility, that will openly, and with explantion, drain their pos-from this instant, he considers his mission at an kets to the last furthing, as a stake upon the peo-

The following is Mr. Dicken's reply: "DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Oct. 40, 1836. "The undersigned Secretary of State, ad interim, gainst gaining, white practices like these arrest of the United States, having into med the President the attention at every turn. Licensed houses of at the contents of the note of Mr. Gorostiza, Enplay these these outers could not operate more by Extraordinary and Minister Panipolemiary of injuriously. It uses, the exil thus prising might be Republic of Mexico, dated the Itali metant, has be less; for, as things are at present, no place, pas ports which he has demanded, and sends them

"The President regrets that an erroneous appreation of the measures which he has deemed it his save induced Mr. Gorostan to terminate his mis-sion. The Presidenthopes, however, that the Mexrevent all misapprenension, he will take proper depend will send to Mr. Ellis such instructions as will enable him to make the necessary explanations.

"The undenogned avails himself of this oppositionity to renew to Mr. Governor the assurance of his most distinguished completents ASSURY DICKENS. (Normod)

To His Excelency, Senor D. Manuel E. de Gorostiva.

DANGEROUS EXPLOSION AT THE LAVERPOOL

our Orrices-Several letters, weighing about two ounces, or two ounces and a half each, were some days ago put into the Post Office, Lavercool, add exceed to the Linvaga. As the postage and on Samulay evening were made up in two parcels—four us one parcel, and there in the other to be transmitted to the Frend Letter Office inondon, where they would have been opened by he proper officer, and then returned to the writers About half past nine the parcel containing the four esters was stamped in the usual tounner and our into the London bag; but the moment the other parcel was stamped, a tremendous explosion took place from the letters, which were blown to atomiand Barnard, the stamper, was knocked down with great violence to the ground, and the heavy stamp which he had in his hand driven to the further end of the office. A clerk in the next winlow, about ten yards from Barnard, was also annexation, to disoblige its Southern and Western torn away and the inne left bare. His face was systanion. also conclied and ent, and one eye so much minsed that the surgeons stated on Sunday he would ose the use of it. A copper sprig (a sort of small mil) was extracted from his face, and pieces of more were taken from his evolids. It is not exsected that he will again be able to attend to his mamess. The letters were addressed in Spansh, to persons holding official situations in the Havana. It is supposed that the writers had proared the letters with detenning powder, intending to injure those persons they were additiosed to when opened there. In the confusion, the Wilson! other parcel, containing the four letters, were alerwards sent off in the mail from Laverpool that night. Between twelve and one o'clock Mr. Battning was apprised of it, and he instantly dis satched an express to the Post Office in London It is honed that fracens may be found to identify the handwriting of the letters, and lead to the discovery of the writers. A sumfar encumstance ook place a few years ago, when the stao per was very much hart. The individual who sent the fe ter on that occasion intended only to alarm the person to whom it was addressed, but he paid flat. dearly for his folly; he was proceeded against contrally, and the stamper recovered damages or the injury .- Literpool paper. The individual who deposited the above men

oned letters in the Liverpool Post Office, has een discovered and arrested. He is a mative of Perrogal, named Pelano, His intention was to have destroyed the individuals to whom the letters were addressed. Other packets smularly charged were found in his trunk, directed to persons h Hayana and Matanzas. A charmst who was exunined, gave it as his opinion that there was sur icient powder in the letters to blow up the wild Post Office. Such a mouster should be unde to suffer the severest penalties, that the law could inflict. Natchez Courier & Journal.

### BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

mars past, the representable and rumous practice, floor in my burn-new by the powers, a've thin d betting upon elections, has been atendily, but I'd let a perfect stranger do that when I have apidly increasing. From small beginnings, pro- dezen soft feather beds, all empty! No, by 1 ably among professed and active partison , who I till o'Howth, John-thad's that. In the secon ought to strengthen their assertions, and give place you told me, you were dying with hungforce to their opinions by trilling wagers, it now and wanted abone and a crust to eat-now by pervades every class of secrety, and the test of ey, a've think I'd feed a bungry man on boreing sincere in political faith, lies in the great- and crust, when my yard is full of fit pullets, as less of the amount which the individual is willing burkeys, and pigs! No, by the powers, not I to hazard on the result. The rich and the poor, that's flat. In the third place, you asked me t is shown by the election just past, are equally af- some simple water to quench your thirst now fected with the mania for pointcal betting. To my water is none of the best I never give it to the extent of their means, they were not only poor traveller without mixing it with plenty ready, but eager to back their favorite candidates | wine, brundy, whiskey, or something else who with heavy risks upon their capabilities for run- some and cooling. Come in to my house, n ning, as if an election for the public servants of a honey you shall sleep well have the best supp ree people stood upon a par with a horse race, and breakfast that my farm can supply, who acknewledged by the United States, and that it the pocket by unsisguised gambling-a species of him protection-that's flat."

without any immedestary delay, he admitted gains bug, in its ultimate tendency, of the worst

They who sink with repugnance from the idea The last "Courses des Eas's Ums" gives have no besumion in openly doing the same thing with borror from the threshold of a gaming house. bank, as subversive of the morals of society and replete with the most dangerous effects; yet they de's sense of the ments of such or such an individual who may be brought forward as a condidate for office. It is idle to talk of protecting the morals of the community by penal concinents ahe Republic of Mexico, dates to Mr. Gerestina the exceived orders to transmit to Mr. Gerestina the hot even the lite, is free from exhibitions of the gambling spirit. It is constantly before the eyes of the young, the rush, and the mexperienced; and if it has not already, there is reason to fear that ity to take for the defence of the monues, should the time is not far distant, when it will be conused as an instrument of baneful effect upon the elective franchise. Should it continue to increase, as it will, if not checked by public opinion, it is not casy to assign lamits to its corrupting influ-Regarding the matter solely as to its individual

operation, it would be an impressive lesson, if the am of mand, heavy losses, and we fear, rum and wreteborhess, in Philadelphia and New York done, arrying from the late electron, were held up to public view. The warning would be one not easily forgotten, could we arrive at a knowledge of but a part of the misery which is now endured from the cau c to which we refer-could we hear out of a portion of those who are now cursing then folly in yielding to the force of example and the copulse of ex-stement, and in hazarding that which it has taken them years to accumulate, upon mustaken hopes and dearsive assurances. The affering has not, unfortunately, been alone among hose able to bear it. Poor men have been drawn nato the common vortex, and have not only their, heavy Josses to regret, but have a deeper evil to experience in the effect of disappointment upon neir energies, and in the unsettling of their habits. There are few aware of the enormous hazards which have just been decided; and of the astounding extent to which the madness raged.

It is time that the press, to whatever party it belongs, should speak out on this subject. It has no partizan distinctions. The betting mania is knocked down, and several of the office windows as strong on one side as it is on the other. Evewere blown into the street. Mr. Lanning the ty man of reflecting philanthrophic spirit should Post Master, sitting in one of the back offices, felt | do his utmost to discourage and to cradicate it. as if he had received a violent blow at the side of If the wealthy must disburse a portion of their his head. The more out he recovered he rushed surplus means on the ever of elections, let them do into the office where the explosion took place, and it in a manner creditable to themselves and benefound Burnard on the flaor, bleeding from the ficial to the community, by aiding the poor to pay head, and insensible. Mr. Barning at first sup-their taxes, and disseminating useful information side of the office, and hastened into the street to not the offer of bet, the irritating banter, be a sufsecure the norderer. He soon returned to Bar, licient substitute for teasoning. Surely there is nard's assistance, and medical and having been excitement enough in a struggle which decides ditained, it was then discovered that Darnard's the policy and character of the government of a and were sheelingly laterated; the linger pails great nation, without adding the unwholesome were blown off, and in some parts the flesh was agreetion of unnecessary perconary tisks. - I can-

### ECCENTRIC HOSPITALITY.

During the late American war, a soldier, who ad Leen wounded and Lenously discharged but r chance not paid, being destitute and benightne following dialogue enaued:

Patricks. Acd who are von now? Soldier. My name is John Wilson.

Patrick. And where are you going from John Soldier. From the American army at Eric

Patrick. And what do you want here? Soldier. I want a shelter to night; will you muit me to spread my blanket on your floor, and

cep to might? Patrick. D-1 take me if I do, John Wilson dinate that.

Soldier. On the kitchen floor Sirl Patrick. Not I, by the Hill o'Howth-that's

Soldier. In your stable then? Patrick. I Will not do that either-that's flat. Soldier. I am dying with hunger; give me but

bone and a crust: I wik no more. Patrick. I will not-that's flat.

Saldier. Give me some water to quench m. hirst, I beg of you. Patrick. Beg and be langed, I'll do no such

hing-that's flat. Soldier. I have been fighting to secure the blessings you enjoy, I have assisted in contributing to the glory and welfare of the country which has hospitably received you and can you so inhos-

pitably reject me from your house!

Patrick. Reject you! who has talked a wor about rejecting you! may be I am not that scury spalpeen you mke me to be John Wilson, Yo We have observed with regret that a resome asked me to let you lie on my floor, my kitchi and the exercise of the proude-t attribute of a thank the Lord is pope of the worst you shall drink republican was merely a test for deciding a gam- as much water as you choose, provided you mix it blimg question. The importance of the point at with plenty of wine or spints, and provided also issue—the policy of our own government—the you prefer it. Come in, my hearty, come in, and public good - the welfare of our institutions, seems | teel yourself at home. It shall never be said, that in a measure to be lost sight of in the general de- Patrick O'Flaherty treated a man scurvily who sire to make money without laboring for it-to fill has been fighting for the dear country that gav-